

REPUBLIC RECOGNIZED

The President Formally Receives M. Bunau-Varilla.

CANAL PROJECT UPPERMOST.

Panama Envoy Hopes For a Speedy Consummation of Great Project. Calls Roosevelt the Exponent of Progress.

Washington, Nov. 14.—President Roosevelt formally received M. Philippe Bunau-Varilla, the duly accredited envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of Panama to the United States. The reception of the minister marked the birth of the new republic of Panama into the family of nations and paves the way for negotiations between the United States and the infant republic precisely as they may be conducted between any two sovereign nations.

The ceremony incident to the reception of Minister Bunau-Varilla and the presentation of his credentials occurred in the blue room of the White House. Minister Bunau-Varilla, accompanied by Secretary of State Hay in the latter's state carriage, arrived at the White House. The secretary's carriage was followed by a landau, the only occupant of which was Minister Bunau-Varilla's young son. Secretary Hay and the new minister, both attired in conventional morning dress, entered the White House, accompanied by the minister's son, and were shown into the blue room. They were joined almost immediately by the president and Secretary Loeb.

Secretary Hay formally presented M. Bunau-Varilla to President Roosevelt as the accredited minister of the republic of Panama.

Minister Bunau-Varilla, in presenting his credentials, delivered a brief address, to which the president fittingly responded. The exchange of addresses was impressive by reason of the circumstances, and the addresses themselves are regarded as felicitous and patriotic. Minister Bunau-Varilla spoke as follows:

Mr. President.—In accordance to the minister plenipotentiary of the republic of Panama the honor of presenting to you his letters of credence, you admit into the family of nations the weakest and the last born of the republic of the new world.

It owes its existence to the outburst of the indignant grief which stirred the hearts of the citizens of the isthmus in beholding the despotic action which sought to forbid their country from fulfilling the destinies vouchsafed to it by Providence. In consecrating its right to exist, Mr. President, you put an end to what appeared to be the interminable controversy as to the rival waterways, and you definitely inaugurate the era of the achievement of the Panama canal.

From this time forth the determination of the fate of the canal depends upon two elements alone, now brought face to face, singularly unlike as regards their authority and power, but wholly equal in their common and ardent desire to see at last the accomplishment of the heroic enterprise for piercing the mountain barrier of the Andes.

The highway from Europe to Asia, following the pathway of the sun, is now to be realized. The early attempts to find such a way, unexpected results in the greatest of all historic achievements, the discovery of America. Centuries have since rolled by, but the pathway sought has hitherto remained in the realm of dreams. Today, Mr. President, in response to your summons, it becomes a reality.

The President's Address.

In response President Roosevelt said: Mr. Minister—I am much gratified to receive the letters whereby you are accredited to the government of the United States in the capacity of the envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the republic of Panama.

In accordance with its long established rule this government has taken cognizance of the act of the ancient territory of Panama in resuming the right of self control, and, seeing in the recent events on the isthmus an unopposed expression of the will of the people of Panama and the confirmation of their declared independence by the institution of a de facto government, republican in form and spirit, and alike able and resolved to discharge the obligations pertaining to sovereignty, we have entered into relations with the new republic. It is fitting that we should do so now, as we did nearly a century ago when the Latin peoples of America proclaimed the right of popular government, and it is equally fitting that the United States should now, as then, be the first to stretch out the hand of fellowship and to observe toward the newborn state the rule of equal intercourse that regulate the relations of sovereigns toward one another.

I feel that I express the wish of my countrymen in assuring you and through you the people of the republic of Panama of our earnest hope and desire that stability and prosperity shall attend the new state and that in harmony with the United States it may be the providential instrument of untold benefit to the civilized world through the opening of a highway of universal commerce across its exceptionally favored territory.

For myself, Mr. Minister, I wish success in the discharge of the important mission to which you have been called.

After a brief chat and the exchange of personal felicitations, Secretary Hay and Minister Bunau-Varilla withdrew. The latter, accompanied by his son, drove in the landau directly to his hotel, while Secretary Hay returned to the state department.

Secretary Hay has received a cablegram from Minister Beaupre, dated Bogota, Nov. 10, asking for leave of absence. It makes no mention of further disorder there. The secretary has given Mr. Beaupre permission to depart from Colombia at his own convenience.

Cabinet Meeting Discusses Panama. At the cabinet meeting practically the one subject under consideration was the Panama situation. All of the members arrived at the executive offices early except Secretary Hay, who was delayed for half an hour by important engagements. The birth of the new republic, signified by the reception of its accredited minister, M. Philippe Bunau-Varilla, was announced by the president. In that connection the whole Panama situation was discussed briefly, particular attention being devoted to prospective developments in congress. Both the president and members of the cabinet have taken up the matter with members of the senate and the house with a view to a reconciliation of any differences that may exist and to the securing of harmonious action, if possible, on the isthmian canal question.

It can be stated authoritatively that the situation, as it now presents itself, is reasonably satisfactory to the president and his advisers. Several days ago formal inquiry was made by the war department whether it would be necessary in any probable event to send troops to the isthmus. The reply was that none would be needed. In fact, officials of the administration deprecated even a suggestion of such action, as they state emphatically there is no foundation for it.

The war department emphatically denies the report that General Thomas H. Barry and 1,000 men of the regular army are to be ordered to the isthmus. In speaking of the matter General Young said that the president and secretary of war had been greatly annoyed by the published statement that troops were to be sent to the isthmus. No such orders or instructions had been issued, he said.

The state department has learned that Messrs. Boyd, Amador and Arosemena, the commissioners appointed by the Panama government to assist Minister Bunau-Varilla in the negotiation of a canal treaty with the United States, will arrive in New York next Tuesday and in Washington on the following day. The treaty negotiations are expected to begin formally almost immediately upon their arrival here. In fact, a good deal of work of a preparatory nature in the construction of a new treaty has already been done, but of course, this is all unofficial, though the work is a product of persons who will have some part in the preparation of the definitive treaty. It is stated by some of these persons that the Panama government favors the making of a perpetual lease with the United States to cover a canal strip ten miles wide across the isthmus.

The members of the Republican national committee are hereby called to meet at the Arlington hotel in the city of Washington at 12 o'clock noon Friday, Dec. 11. It is expected that the session will continue Saturday, Dec. 12, the business before the committee being to decide the time and place of holding the next Republican national convention and to transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Wanamaker on National Politics. John Wanamaker in an interview at Hot Springs, Va., said that he attached no importance to the renewal of the Hanna boom for president and said that nothing could prevent Roosevelt's renomination. "Do you think Quay will support Roosevelt?" he was asked. "Quay is too wise to run against a tornado," he said. "But if Hanna should run?" "Hanna is too wise to sell himself out to any hopeless cause even under his own trade mark. The overwatered trusts will doubtless oppose Roosevelt, but they will be bursting up all along, and their opposition will help him." "Do you regard Roosevelt as opposed to trusts?" "He is opposed to everything dishonest and sufficient of a business man to support every fair and honorable combination of business enterprises that will benefit business, protect investments and continue full employment at old time wages."

Mr. Wanamaker said he highly commended the president for recognizing Panama. "That sets the pace for other nations," he said.

"Do you believe that Senator Quay will continue to control Republican politics in Pennsylvania?" "Why not? He is the head of the political machine, wholly made up of present national and state officeholders and others expecting to be officeholders, and it includes the contractors for state supplies and to some extent of supplies for the national government. There is nothing running of a public character that is not enmeshed and made subsidiary in some way to party politics. The railroad companies, protected in their contracts with the government, are the strongest allies of the political machines in all the states where the mail goes."

Tramp May Have Stolen \$100,000. San Francisco, Nov. 14.—George W. Carthew, a supposed tramp, now serving a thirty days' sentence in the county jail for vagrancy, sufficiently resembles the description of a man wanted for milking a New York bank out of \$100,000 to make his return to that city to answer to the charge almost a certainty. Carthew was arrested several weeks ago upon a suspicion that he was the defaulter. The information was furnished by a man who was a depositor at the bank in which Carthew is supposed to have been employed as cashier.

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HANNA CALLS A MEETING

Republican National Committee Will Assemble on Dec. 11.

TO DISCUSS CONVENTION

John Wanamaker Thinks Roosevelt Sure of Nomination—Says Ohio Senator Won't Bare Run Against Him.

Washington, Nov. 14.—Senator M. A. Hanna, chairman of the Republican national committee, has mailed to each member of the committee a letter calling them to meet at the Arlington hotel, Washington, on Friday, Dec. 11. The call also is signed by Perry S. Heath, secretary. The committee will meet on Friday for the purpose of appointing subcommittees, and Saturday morning will hear the claims of cities aspiring to be selected as the place of holding the 1904 convention. Senator Hanna will entertain the members of the committee at a dinner at the Arlington on Saturday night, Dec. 12. The call follows:

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